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Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-sixth special session*

Geneva, 15 and 20 June and 6 July 2012

I. Agreed conclusions

Joint Inspection Unit Report: Review of management and administration in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

(Agenda item 2)

The Trade and Development Board,

Recalling the decision taken at UNCTAD XIII regarding the JIU report, as well as the Doha Mandate, and its paragraph 19,

Having considered the JIU Report, entitled Review of Management and Administration in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, contained in document JIU/REP/2012/1, the UNCTAD management response as contained in document TD/B(S-XXVI)/CRP.1, the oral presentations of these documents by the JIU inspector and the UNCTAD Secretary-General as well as the deliberations at the twenty-sixth special session of the Trade and Development Board,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the JIU for undertaking the review of the management and administration in UNCTAD, and to the UNCTAD secretariat for preparing the management response;

2. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the ongoing engagement to strengthen UNCTAD;

* The present document is an advance version of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-sixth special session, held at the United Nations Office at Geneva on 15 and 20 June and 6 July 2012. It will appear in final form, together with the reports on the fifty-fourth executive session, the twenty-fifth special session, the fifty-fifth executive session and the fifty-ninth session of the Board, as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/67/15).

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3. *Reaffirms* that further efforts should be made to enhance UNCTAD's lasting effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, and relevance, in the implementation of its established mandate for the benefit of all member States;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of strategic guidance and oversight by member States of the work of the UNCTAD secretariat through the intergovernmental machinery, while the responsibility for effective day-to-day management and administration of the organization lies with the secretariat;

5. *Requests* the secretariat to draft a detailed costed workplan and propose appropriate timelines for implementation, within available resources, for further improving the management and administration of UNCTAD, for consideration by member States at the fifty-ninth session of the Trade and Development Board, to be circulated sufficiently in advance to allow adequate preparation;

6. The draft workplan should take into account:

(a) Elements raised by member States at the special session, including: implementation of an integrated results-based management framework, enhanced monitoring and evaluation capacity, enhanced outreach and communications including with the Geneva-based Missions, enhanced coordination of activities internally and externally including through improved processes and procedures, equitable geographic and gender representation, transparent and effective human resource management, an effective fundraising strategy and the possibility of the establishment of a non-earmarked trust fund;

(b) The JIU report;

(c) The UNCTAD management response;

7. In elaborating the draft workplan, the UNCTAD secretariat should ensure that the programmes and resources required for the implementation of the Doha Mandate will not be affected.

II. President's summary

Joint Inspection Unit Report: Review of management and administration in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

(Agenda item 2)

A. Remarks by the JIU Inspector

1. The Inspector stated that this review had been included in the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) programme of work for 2010, but had been postponed to late 2010 and early 2011 at the request of the UNCTAD secretariat. He clarified that, while the review had been carried out under his sole responsibility, it had been the subject of due consultation and agreement with the other 10 members of the JIU. The Inspector said that the outcomes of his review were the result of extensive research and analysis of a broad range of information sources related to UNCTAD's historical background. This had been complemented by a series of interviews with

representatives of member States, UNCTAD staff including managers at all levels, and representatives of UNCTAD's partner institutions and civil society. He mentioned that a draft report had been sent to the UNCTAD secretariat in due time.

2. The Inspector stated that his review was non-partisan and that it did not seek to satisfy the interests of any particular group. It was an attempt to present an external and independent vision of the functioning of the Organization that could serve as background material for constructive debate. He also stressed UNCTAD's role in these times, when the world was facing a structural economic crisis without precedent. In that regard, the Inspector said that it was imperative to strengthen the institution. Therefore, the review was an invitation to get delegates deeply involved in the Organization, as well as to agree on the Organization's short-, medium- and long-term objectives. Likewise, he noted that the review was an invitation to provide the necessary resources and oversight to ensure strict compliance with UNCTAD's objectives and goals. From the Inspector's perspective, the main challenges faced by UNCTAD were in the areas of: (a) the leading role of the member States through their legislative organs, without delving into an undesirable micromanagement; and (b) a predictable results-based management strategy, under the leadership of the secretariat's top management. In his view, this had to be done leaving aside the silo approach that seemed to currently prevail within the secretariat.

B. Remarks by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD

3. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD expressed his appreciation for the work of the Inspector. He stated that UNCTAD played an important role in supporting developing countries, and in that regard, he had always sought to identify ways of strengthening the Organization and its work. He said that the *Review of Management and Administration in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development* (hereinafter referred to as "the Report") could have been better balanced in its presentation of UNCTAD's strengths and weaknesses. Moreover, he noted that the Report included a number of issues that were not clearly supported and evidenced. The Secretary-General focused his statement on addressing six of the Inspector's observations that dealt with (a) UNCTAD's identity; (b) a common vision from top management; (c) commitment and leadership from member States; (d) UNCTAD's research capacity; (e) results-based management; and (f) the results of the staff survey.

4. The Secretary-General also explained, in detail, relevant facts, actions and results pertaining to the above-mentioned observations, which he believed should have been taken into consideration by the Inspector. He remarked that the Report had not paid attention to the substantive research work and contributions of UNCTAD, for example through its flagship reports. In addition, he mentioned that the Report had not reflected the role played by the Panel of Eminent Persons in defining a common vision for UNCTAD's activities. Moreover, from the Secretary-General's perspective, UNCTAD's work in cooperation with strategic partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Intellectual Property Organization and other entities had not been fully incorporated into the Report. Similarly, he highlighted the issue of UNCTAD's reorganization, carried out during his mandate in order to enhance coherence and effectiveness in servicing developing countries and the least

developed countries. These and other substantive improvements had not been taken into account by the Inspector's work.

C. Remarks by delegates

1. General comments

5. Several speakers expressed support for the work of the Joint Inspection Unit. Other speakers highlighted the importance of the Report and its recommendations to improve the effective functioning of UNCTAD. In that regard, participants stressed that a constructive and objective examination of strengths and weaknesses, accomplishments and areas for improvement could be useful in improving the functioning of entities in the United Nations system such as UNCTAD. Another speaker noted that cultural differences should be taken into consideration in such assessments of management approaches. Other delegations reiterated that the current special session was evidence of the importance given to the role of an institutional monitoring system in ensuring greater efficiency and effectiveness of the UNCTAD secretariat for the fulfilment of its renewed mandate. However, one delegate pointed out that the mandate of UNCTAD was not the subject of discussion at the current session. Another delegate underlined that it was necessary to differentiate between the secretariat's responsibilities and those of member States. The secretariat could not find solutions to problems arising from lack of consensus among member States, stressed the delegate.

6. All participants also stated their support and commitment to UNCTAD and its strengthening, particularly in light of the mandates emanating from UNCTAD XIII. Speakers recalled that UNCTAD had a specific mandate from the Doha conference to make efforts to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability. Recalling again UNCTAD's mandate, a number of delegations expressed their support for strengthening UNCTAD so that it could better address the needs of developing countries. Thereafter, some delegates stated that UNCTAD must focus on opportunities where it could add value and further develop its core expertise.

2. Institutional and monitoring aspects

7. One speaker representing a regional grouping stated that its approach to the review process would be grounded on the following principles: (a) empowering UNCTAD, based on enhanced engagement between the secretariat and member States, thus also enhancing transparency in UNCTAD; (b) engaging with each other in a cooperative and constructive manner; (c) approaching the process from a systemic perspective; (d) refraining from micromanagement, but at the same time strengthening member States' oversight of the secretariat to ensure faithful implementation of the mandates from the Conference; and (e) ensuring the sustainability and flexibility of any resultant remedial actions. Speaking on closely related topics, other delegates noted the importance of preserving the role of the institutional monitoring system and preventing micromanagement of the steps taken by the secretariat in the implementation process.

8. One delegation urged that member States' deliberations on substantive issues at regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board should not be overwhelmed by an overemphasis on micromanagement-related issues.

3. Research and analysis

9. Some delegates recalled that according to the Report, research was one of the most important working pillars of UNCTAD. However, the Report had not incorporated any particular recommendation on that subject. Other delegations remarked that the Report's recommendations could have presented a more balanced overview of the three pillars of UNCTAD's work. A number of participants welcomed the research and analytical contributions of UNCTAD, saying that they took into account the current circumstances that the world was facing.

10. Other delegations acknowledged that UNCTAD's research and flagship publications had provided useful policy inputs for governments, and stressed that UNCTAD's work priorities should continue to be directed towards enhancing the capacity of poor and vulnerable member States. To that end, UNCTAD should continue to enhance its in-house research and analysis capacity. Another speaker encouraged the secretariat, in its preparation of case studies of individual countries and sectors, to take additional measures to improve its communication and engagement with member States, particularly through the permanent missions in Geneva. In a similar vein, one delegation suggested that member States should be involved in determining topics for flagship reports, panels and events.

4. Intergovernmental deliberations and consensus-building aspects

11. Some delegates expressed agreement with Recommendation 1 of the Report, which states that the "legislative bodies of UNCTAD should take their responsibilities in reaching their agreed conclusions without any interference from the supporting services of the secretariat". On that point, many delegations stated that the final outcome of any intergovernmental negotiations had been the responsibility of member States, with the secretariat playing its role in assisting and facilitating the work of member States; they also stated their expectation that this should continue, and urged member States to enhance their effective participation in the intergovernmental machinery. Other delegations made it clear that the secretariat prepared drafts as per delegates' requests. One delegate pointed out that the secretariat had a role in assisting member States on the themes within its expertise, while delegates had the discretion to modify, dismiss or approve the drafts submitted for their consideration. Most of the speakers called for more proactive participation by member States in the process of elaborating draft agreed conclusions. Furthermore, one speaker underlined the key role of the presiding officer in the drafting of agreed conclusions, while another stated that it should be the member States who produce the draft negotiating text.

12. Another speaker noted that the Trade and Development Board's discussions should not burden the secretariat and distract it from its substantive work. The same speaker proposed that the Board consider having agreed conclusions on all substantive issues discussed at its annual sessions, in order to enhance the consensus-building pillar of UNCTAD.

5. Technical cooperation issues

13. One delegate welcomed the secretariat's efforts towards strengthening the Technical Cooperation Service. The delegate agreed with the secretariat's position with regard to not transforming the Technical Cooperation Service into a fully fledged division. The delegate recalled that that decision had to be approved by the

General Assembly. Moreover, several delegations urged balanced implementation of UNCTAD's three pillars of work and in that regard did not agree that the Technical Cooperation Service should be transformed into a division headed by a director at the D-2 level.

14. One delegate supported the recommendation of strengthening and centralizing the management of technical cooperation and fundraising activities. The delegate was of the opinion that divisions could continue managing their own technical cooperation programmes, while the task of searching for funds should be among the functions of the Technical Cooperation Service.

15. Many delegations reiterated the benefits of effective partnerships in the implementation of UNCTAD's technical cooperation work. In that regard, some participants encouraged UNCTAD to prepare a partnership strategy and a fundraising strategy, which could serve as a basis for identifying strategic partners. Likewise, another speaker called on UNCTAD to work effectively with other organizations to take advantage of one another's core expertise and to avoid duplication. To that end, several delegations supported the proposal to develop the above-mentioned strategies. Also, another participant noted that an effective results-based management (RBM) framework would provide a solid foundation for a common and integrated strategy of partnerships with United Nations and non-United Nations organizations, as well as for securing the necessary voluntary contributions for UNCTAD's activities.

16. Many speakers expressed their appreciation for the contributions of donors to support UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities in spite of the current economic and financial crisis. However, one delegation noted that since the creation of thematic trust funds, technical cooperation had seemed to be more supply-driven than demand-driven. Also, another speaker stated her group's readiness to work with UNCTAD to reduce the fragmentation of extrabudgetary resources.

17. Two delegations mentioned the successful work of UNCTAD in two of its technical cooperation programmes — namely, the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) and the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA). One delegation stated that UNCTAD's technical cooperation pillar could be further strengthened by enhancing communication between the secretariat and the relevant permanent missions. One speaker noted that capacity-building was a continuous process and that it had to be supported by adequate resources. Enhanced monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to undertake comprehensive assessments on the impact of such programmes would also be necessary.

6. Budget issues and a proposal for establishing a non-earmarked trust fund

18. One delegate expressed concerns about the implementation of Recommendation 3 of the Report, which stated that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should launch a proactive fundraising strategy. Likewise, the delegate was concerned about the implementation of Recommendation 7, which suggested that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD elaborate a corporate fundraising strategy. In that regard, the delegate stated that the use of corporate funds should be "demand-driven from the countries" and not "secretariat-driven" or "donor-driven". The delegate remarked that that applied particularly to funds coming from private donors. On that issue, the delegate requested that member States consider and

discuss carefully the first draft of the strategies that the secretariat would make available by the end of the year, in accordance with the Management Response.

19. Many delegations supported the recommendation of seeking authorization from the General Assembly of the United Nations to establish a non-earmarked general trust fund to support UNCTAD substantive work. However, one delegate expressed concern about the suggestion that resources of that trust fund could serve to fund research and analysis, which was a key pillar of UNCTAD's work. The delegate suggested that the General Assembly should take into account research and analysis when approving UNCTAD's general budget, as funding for research and analysis should be earmarked. The delegate also noted that staff costs accounted for most of the regular budget. In that respect, suggestions were made to limit staff travel funded by extrabudgetary resources. The delegate stated that the use of teleconferencing, and reductions in the printing of documents, among other measures, could help to save resources. Another delegate noted that any recommendation regarding the above-mentioned fund should take into account member States' willingness to contribute to the fund.

7. Management and recruitment

20. Most of the speakers shared the Inspector's views on strengthening UNCTAD's managerial vision. However, some delegates requested the Inspector to provide clear evidence on findings indicating that the secretariat was suffering from a lack of leadership and a lack of communication between the top management and the staff.

21. Other delegations recognized that, even though UNCTAD was bound by the United Nations system-wide RBM system, a department-specific RBM framework would be complementary to the broader system, and urged implementation of the JIU's recommendation in that regard. Some speakers stated that such a framework should set a clear and common vision and mission, and should include outcomes, targets, and indicators focusing on development outcomes and not on outputs. On that topic, one delegate welcomed the readiness of the secretariat to fully implement the Report's recommendations on establishing an integrated RBM framework in line with the United Nations Secretariat's efforts to strengthen RBM. The delegate thus requested the secretariat to report on progress on that matter by 2013. Connected to that theme, another participant reaffirmed the role of the Working Party in exercising its existing programmatic oversight function as part of the RBM framework.

22. On the issue of monitoring, many delegations highlighted the importance of strong monitoring and evaluation functions, particularly within an RBM framework, and supported the recommendation to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacity of UNCTAD. Speakers noted that both internal monitoring and external independent evaluation required the establishment of a comprehensive evaluation mechanism, and urged that sufficient resources be reallocated within the existing budget for that purpose.

23. The recruitment process raised several concerns, among most of the delegates. Some delegates stressed the need to ensure that recruitment processes were fair and transparent. Delegates also highlighted the urgent necessity of improving the whole recruitment process. Moreover, several delegates noted with concern the findings of the staff survey undertaken by the JIU. One delegate proposed that the secretariat

carry out a comprehensive review to better assess the situation and identify any necessary remedial actions. In that respect, better communication as well as completion of the process within the time target set by the United Nations Secretariat was requested. In addition, achieving gender balance and enhancing fair geographical distribution of hired personnel were requested by several delegates. Other delegates expressed their concern about the Report's findings on the issue of geographical distribution. In that regard, delegates recalled the Report's findings that about 50 per cent of the professional staff came from Group B countries. The secretariat was requested to report on the measures that it would take to respect the criteria of balanced geographical distribution of staff and of transparency and equity during recruitment processes.

24. While noting that recruitment was an internal administrative matter, many speakers also requested that the secretariat keep member States informed of human resources-related matters on a regular basis. Many delegations thus welcomed the secretariat's proposal to provide such updates at the November sessions of the Working Party. Speakers also requested that the permanent missions in Geneva be informed of vacancies in the secretariat.

25. Several delegations stated that the D-2 post from the Division of Management did not need to be reinstated in that division. On that topic, the Inspector was requested to further elaborate on his suggestion of reinstating a Division of Management headed by a director at the D-2 level. Some speakers asked the secretariat to provide a briefing about the current management model and areas where it could be improved. Another delegation said that this point could be discussed during the next annual session of the Trade and Development Board before adopting any decision.

26. Many delegations noted the importance of effective internal coordination, and welcomed the Doha Mandate Coordinating Committee that had been established by the UNCTAD Secretary-General following UNCTAD XIII. One regional grouping stated that it looked forward to receiving information about the plans and concrete actions of that Committee, and to seeing its future results.

8. Improving communication

27. Delegations called for the redoubling of efforts to enhance the secretariat's communication, both internally and externally, and with a focus on quality rather than quantity. The provision of aggregated and precise information about UNCTAD's activities and their impact would be useful to UNCTAD and its stakeholders, in line with RBM. One speaker stated that further work on UNCTAD's new website was needed to improve its functionality. Another speaker noted that there had been improvements since the Accra Conference in the area of publications and communications, which had made the Organization more visible and had contributed to better understanding of its work. The speaker urged continued improvements in that regard.

9. Timely translation of documents

28. Many delegates voiced their support for actions aimed at addressing the challenges of ensuring timely translation of documents. In that regard, some delegates agreed with the Inspector's concerns regarding the shortage of resources for translations. Similar concerns were also made by other delegates, in particular

highlighting the necessity of having documents translated into all United Nations official languages before the meetings.

29. On that matter, some delegates noted that a key challenge related to inadequate capacity, rather than a lack of clarity about working arrangements, and, in that regard, queried whether a memorandum of understanding between the relevant parties would address the challenges. One speaker stated that a scaling-up of resources, given the increasing workload of United Nations bodies in Geneva, was required.

30. Another delegate stated that the flagship publications, such as the *Trade and Development Report* and the *World Investment Report*, should be made available in all United Nations official languages. The delegate stated that the Report's recommendation of signing a memorandum of understanding between UNCTAD and the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) could not help to solve the problem, which related to resource allocations and priorities defined by the General Assembly in New York. Accordingly, delegates asked the Inspector to provide information on how that problem had been handled in other institutions and to elaborate further on the benefits of signing a memorandum of understanding. In addition, delegates requested more information about similar memorandums of understanding signed between other United Nations institutions and UNOG and how these worked. One delegate suggested the possibility of establishing agreements with countries in order to facilitate timely translation of documents. The secretariat was asked to engage in consultations with UNOG on that matter and to report to members by the next annual session of the Trade and Development Board.

31. One delegate noted that the documents advanced by the secretariat sometimes did not fully reflect the discussions that took place at intergovernmental meetings. She stated that the organization of intergovernmental meetings could have been discussed at the current meeting.

10. Implementation of recommendations

32. One delegation requested the secretariat to provide clear indications regarding which recommendations could be implemented, which could not be implemented, and which had already been implemented, and a road map of how the recommendations would be implemented. Another delegation urged that the secretariat follow up on all recommendations, identifying alternative actions if the proposed recommendations were not actionable in their current formulations. Some speakers requested that a plan of action enunciating concrete actions, milestones and target dates be presented for consideration and approval at the annual session of the Trade and Development Board in September 2012. One delegation stated that a standing task force was needed to guarantee a coherent strategy leading to improvements in the secretariat.

11. Sample size and UNCTAD's mandate

33. One delegate expressed concerns about the size of the sample for the interviews, noting that it had included only 10 out of the 194 member States. The delegate remarked that this could raise doubts about the validity and accuracy of the sample's outcomes. In addition, the delegate noted that UNCTAD's mandate — as the only United Nations institution dealing with trade and development and related issues — was not clearly referred to in the Report.

12. Information about previous inspections of other organizations

34. Several delegates requested the Inspector to provide further information about his experience assessing other United Nations institutions, and expressed interest in having further information about how similar problems were solved in other organizations. Many delegates queried whether the problems highlighted by the Inspector with regard to staffing matters were unique to UNCTAD, or were common to bodies in the United Nations system. Many delegates noted that reform was also needed in many international organizations.

13. Proactive participation by member States

35. All delegations stressed the importance of ensuring that UNCTAD was a member State-driven organization. Some speakers said that member States should play a more significant role in setting the agenda for all meetings. One speaker urged the Geneva-based representatives of member States to exert more influence over the budget and the strategic framework through closer collaboration with their respective delegations on the Fifth Committee, as well as through consultations with the secretariat on that matter.

36. One speaker voiced his group's surprise that there had apparently been an informal arrangement to have the JIU report presented at UNCTAD XIII without any prior discussions about the matter with member States. The speaker requested clarification from the secretariat.

14. Perceived "interference" by the secretariat in the JIU's review

37. Two delegations sought clarifications from the Inspector about the "interference" from the secretariat that he had referred to in his report, which was said to have also delayed its finalization.

D. Inspector's answers to questions posed by delegates

38. The Inspector noted that there had been several requests for substantiation and clarifications of material in the Report, but said that including these would have lengthened the report considerably. He said that the statute of the JIU, which had been agreed upon by the General Assembly, determined when its reports were considered. He noted that many observations in the report were based on the staff survey that the JIU had undertaken, which had had a 51 per cent response rate. He clarified that he had recommended reinstating the D-2 post in the Division of Management with a view to not overburdening the Deputy Secretary-General. He stated that an important benchmark of RBM related to leadership from member States, but urged a balance between oversight and micromanagement. He clarified that, in accordance with its statute, the JIU did not ensure implementation of its recommendations, as the primary responsibility for that resided with the entity concerned. With regard to addressing the challenges related to the timely translation of documents, he suggested that UNCTAD and UNOG could review proposed timelines to work out optimal translation schedules. Finally, he clarified that he perceived that the secretariat had interfered with the conduct of his review as senior officials from UNCTAD and the JIU had met to discuss the review without him being present, and also as the draft report had been made available to member States prematurely.

E. Deputy Secretary-General's answers to questions posed by delegates

39. The Deputy Secretary-General responded to comments made on page 1 of the Report that stated that "the Inspector highly regrets that at least one top management official of the UNCTAD secretariat unduly interfered in the conduct of this review ..." and "these events resulted in a significant delay in the finalization of the present review". In that regard, the Deputy Secretary-General said that the comments had been introduced into the final version of the report after that the secretariat had presented its comments on the Report's first draft in January. He also said that an official letter had been addressed to the JIU asking for clarifications. However, in the response to that letter, it was stated that the Inspector did not want to make any further comments at that point.

40. The Deputy Secretary-General briefed delegates about a meeting held on 30 January 2012 between senior UNCTAD officials and the JIU Chairman, in which the Inspector was unable to participate. The Deputy Secretary-General said that the invitation to the Chairman had been made in strict accordance with Article 18 of the JIU's statute, which establishes that the JIU Chairman is the formal channel of communication with the competent bodies and the executive heads of the organizations. The purpose of that meeting was to present to the JIU the factual comments and corrections proposed by the secretariat, and to confirm that the JIU would receive the Management Response on 31 January 2012.

41. The Deputy Secretary-General also reported that, at that meeting, he had enquired about the next steps in the review process, and the issue of the venue for discussion of the Report had been broached. He also recalled that he had mentioned, as personal opinion, that the Doha conference would not be a suitable forum for discussion of the JIU report. In addition, he recalled that his formal position was that it would be up to the member States to decide on the venue for discussion of the Report, and that the secretariat was ready to abide by that decision. The Deputy Secretary-General was emphatic in noting that the meeting did not attempt to interfere with the process.

42. The Deputy Secretary-General added that the above-mentioned facts could not have been the reason for any significant delay in the finalization of the Report. He pointed out that the secretariat had assisted and collaborated with the conduct of the review since the process began in February 2011. Although UNCTAD had received the first draft of the Report just before the Christmas and New Year holidays, UNCTAD staff had worked over the holiday period to prepare the Management Response. The Deputy Secretary-General also stated that when the secretariat received the first draft of the Report on 22 December 2011, it was formally too late for member States to be able to consider the Report together with the Management Response in Doha, in accordance with the statutory deadlines for the drafting of the response, and its editing, translation, and timely submission to member States. In addition, he noted that, despite those facts, the secretariat had made sure that all member States had had the chance to become familiar with the contents of the report before UNCTAD XIII, and that the secretariat had been ready to make a verbal presentation of the Management Response at the Conference.

43. On the issue of the leaking of the Report before the issuance of the final version, the Deputy Secretary-General made it clear that no manager in the

secretariat had authorized any such distribution and that the text had been treated at all times as an internal UNCTAD document.

44. Some delegates expressed their appreciation for the Deputy Secretary-General's responses to the comments made by the Inspector. However, one delegation requested further information about the meeting referred to by the Deputy Secretary-General, and about the issue of the leaking of the Report and the measures that the secretariat had taken on that matter. In that regard, the Deputy Secretary-General remarked that the Office of Internal Oversight Services could be requested to conduct an investigation, but noted that such exercises were costly to carry out. One delegate requested that the data that the Secretary-General had presented regarding the extrabudgetary contributions received by UNCTAD from 2006 to 2011 be made available to member States. Another delegate recalled the decision taken by member States at UNCTAD XIII with regard to the consideration of the JIU report as well as the actions to be taken, and urged the faithful implementation of the Report's recommendations.

III. Organizational matters

A. Opening of the session

45. The session was opened by Mr. Mothae Anthony Maruping (Lesotho), President of the Trade and Development Board.

B. Adoption of the agenda
(Agenda item 1)

46. The Board adopted the provisional agenda contained in document TD/B(S-XXVI)/1 (see annex I).

C. Report of the Board on its twenty-sixth special session
(Agenda item 4)

47. The Rapporteur was authorized to finalize the report on its twenty-sixth special session, under the authority of the President.

D. Closing of the session

48. The session was closed and the agreed conclusions were adopted (see chapter I).

Annex I

Agenda for the twenty-sixth special session of the Trade and Development Board

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Joint Inspection Unit Report: Review of management and administration in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
3. Other business.
4. Report of the Board on its twenty-sixth special session.

Annex II

Attendance[1]

1. Representatives of the following States members of the Trade and Development Board attended the session:

Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Austria
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Brazil
Central African Republic
Cape Verde
China
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Estonia
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Georgia
Ghana
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Niger
Norway
Paraguay
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Togo
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
Yemen
Zambia

[1] For the list of participants, see TD/B(S-XXVI)/INF.1.

2. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the session:

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
European Union
Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
Organization of Islamic Cooperation

3. The following specialized agencies and related organizations were represented at the session:

International Labour Organization
World Bank
World Trade Organization

4. The following United Nations organizations were represented at the session:

Economic Commission for Africa
Joint Inspection Unit

5. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the session:

General category

Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS)
OCAPROCE International